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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth, to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions; no military commander, and that all peaceful citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the full protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is cordially relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's collections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN,
THOS. B. MOXON, Jr., Secretary of State,
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

A Rapid Review.

There never lived a man more enthusiastically devoted to the Union and its perpetuation than the humble writer of these lines—we mean the Union established by the Constitution, for we know no other.

When, after the election of a sectional President, the rupture of the Union was threatened, we hailed with real delight and hope the prospect of the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's amendments. When they were rejected, we hoped a National Convention would be called, and adjust our difficulties. When that was refused, we still hoped for some other adjustment, and favored a Convention of the slave States, that they might submit their grievances and make a solemn appeal to the fraternity of the North; but this was virtually forestalled in the refusal of the North to meet in National Convention. We then favored the Border Slave State Convention which was held, but the work of which produced no actual fruits. We were still in favor of exhausting other means of adjustment; but war, during which no treaty or adjustment can be made, followed all; and our only hope now is in stopping the strife between the belligerents, preserving Kentucky in peace, holding her as an impartial mediator between the contending parties. This is a rapid review of our general course in regard to this lamentable fratricidal war. Is it too late, even yet, for the Legislature to request the opposing armies to retire from Kentucky and accept her mediation? "Blessed are the peace makers."

The Federal Occupation.

It is rumored that a Federal camp is about to be established at the Fair ground near Lexington; that another will be established on Benson Creek some five or six miles from Frankfort; and that another will be placed near the city of Maysville. We do not know the authority for these rumors, and give them only as we hear them.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—By the Bombay Commercial Gazette of July 12th, it appears that 75,000 bales of cotton were shipped for Europe in three weeks ending July 10th, and that twenty-two ships were then loading for Europe at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per bale, or less than a cent per pound. The shipments from Bombay to England have been: for first five months of 1860, 567,631 bales; for first five months of 1861, 567,631 bales. In June and July the shipment was increasing, and would average at least 112,000 bales per month. In October the new crop would begin to arrive; and if the present rate of shipment continues, the export to England for the present year will exceed 1,000,000 bales.

[From the St. Louis Republican of the 18th.]
HEADQUARTERS—WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 19, 1861.
General Orders No. 12.]

1. Before the Military Commission which convened at the St. Louis Arsenal, on the 5th instant, pursuant to Special Orders No. 118, current series, from these headquarters, was tried:

Joseph Ambush, Charge Treasurer against the Government of the United States.

SPECIFICATION: "In this, that Joseph Ambush, of the town of Fronton, Iron county, State of Missouri, did assume an attitude of open rebellion against the Federal Government, by assuming and exercising the functions and office of Lieutenant in the Rebel Army, within the limits proper of the State of Missouri, from and after about the 20th day of August, 1861."

FINDING AND SENTENCE: The Commission finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the specification "that" except the words "By taking up arms and the same," by reason of which the functions and office of Lieutenant in the Rebel Army,"

Of the charge "that" and does to the contrary sentence him, "Joseph Ambush, "That convicted of high treason during the rebellion, and to have his property confiscated."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Commission are approved.

On the recommendation of the members of the Commission, and in consideration of the fact that the offense charged occurred previous to the proclamation by the Commanding General of the Department, the sentence against Joseph Ambush is remitted, he will be released from confinement and permitted to return to his home.

By order of Major General Fremont.

J. C. KILTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following from the Brooklyn (N.Y.) News of the 14th, has an implied significance which its terms do not plainly express. The reader will guess the true meaning, which is, that with a large portion of the Northern people, the war is a job of profit to contractors, in which the sharper even rob women of their own savings:

Government Contractors and their Agents. There are in this city several agents who are engaged in fulfilling the orders of government contractors, such as supplying them with Knapsacks, Cavalry Bags, Haversacks, &c., these agents have allowed a certain price for the articles, which, while at the same time that it allows a fair profit to the agent, admits of his giving a reasonable price for the work he gives out to be done, to the hundreds of workmen and seamstresses that are now eagerly seeking employment for their needles. Not content, however, with a legitimate profit, these greedy contractors manage to squeeze out of the needy class they deal with a still further percentage, in many cases resorting to downright swindling in their efforts to make the utmost profit they can. We have a case in point. There is a fellow we know of—and of whom the public shall soon be aware if he does not cease his swindling operations—who is the agent for furnishing the government with a certain article of military equipments, for which he gets a reasonable price, but for which he pays the astonishing sum of \$200,000, at which price the necessities being what he proposes to make the article for him, can, by close and incessant toil at their needles, only earn thirty cents a day. This work he gives out with certain instructions as to the manner in which it is to be done, and when the work is returned as well finished as the government would desire, this fellow begins to swindle, with a view of finding fault with it, his object being to make a deduction from the full sum due for the work.

The other day a young lady, who had been forced by adverse circumstances to seek employment at the establishment in question, was rudely assailed by this fellow in the presence of some thirty or forty individuals, for the alleged inferiority of the work she had brought in, though there was not the least cause for censure, it having been done as thoroughly as was necessary; but he thought she was a fair object for a swindle, and he deducted a shilling from the sixty cents paid for the dozen articles she had finished, after two days' work. The next instance of the kind that came under our observation, we shall give the name of the agent and the locality of the establishment. We would suggest to the Government agents that, instead of giving the work they need done to these rascally swindlers, who thus take advantage of the urgent need of the poor and distressed of our city, they advertise for hands to take the work home once allowing them a fair remuneration for the work done. Apart from other considerations, it is due to needy relatives, wives, sisters, and daughters, of those who have volunteered in defense of their country, that everything should be done to give employment to those who have been left almost totally unprotected for, and deprive the human sharks thereby of the victims they now obtain.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CANADA.—Canadian papers generally repudiate the idea which has been broached in some quarters that the dispatch of troops to the North American provinces, by the British government, is designed to guard against a contemplated movement favoring annexation to the United States. This measure is considered strictly precautionary, or as expressed by the Army and Navy Gazette, as an act of wise precaution on the part of those responsible for the dignity and integrity of the empire. The Toronto Leader, of a late date says:

The heart of Canada is sound to the core. There was a time when the possibility of ultimate annexation was recognized by many; but that time is passed, to return no more. Outside of the Globe-etton, annexation has half a dozen friends in the Province. The people, as one man, cherish attachment to the parent country more profoundly than ever. They look upon the fate of the States as a warning which must stem the tide of Democracy in Canada; as a lesson which demonstrates to them the happiness of their relation to England; as a reason for frowning down the hungry politicians who would trample for the care of the Province from Downing street to Washington.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments for a new Kentucky Brigade about to take the field: Major W. S. Word, General. First Regiment, John R. Word, of Bowling Green, Lieutenant-Colonel, James B. Carlisle, Major, Second Regiment, E. D. Hobson, Colonel, John Carlisle, Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Hobson, Major, Third Regiment, Wade Vailegas, Colonel, J. C. Edwards, Q. M., J. D. Williams, Commissary.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of War has issued an order organizing a new military department. It will consist of the State of Ohio, Indiana and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati. The latter place is to be the headquarters. Gen. Mitchell is to command.

Immense Armies.

There is little doubt that the armies now in Washington and its vicinity amount to the immense aggregate of over 200,000 men on each side, or 100,000 combatants. Whichever general battle shall occur, it will not only have no parallel on the Western Continent in the forces engaged, but hardly one in the history of modern Europe will vie with it. The great battles of Napoleon were generally fought with numbers far inferior to those engaged under the walls of Washington. For instance, at Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria, he had but 50,000 troops; the Allies had 100,000. At Jena and Auerstadt, where he broke the power of Prussia, his forces were not over 100,000, though the forces of the Prussians, French and Austrians, were over 200,000. At the battle of Waterloo, fought with the Austrians on the banks of the Dardanelles in 1801, he had 150,000 men. At Borodino, under the walls of Moscow, he had but 120,000 to oppose the 150,000 Russians. At Waterloo he did not have more than 150,000 troops. Not one of the battles in Italy or Spain ever equaled this in number. The only battle fought in modern times where the numbers were as numerous as those around Washington, was the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, where Napoleon had 150,000, and the Allies, Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Swedes, and Germans—numbered 200,000. Nearly half a million of men took part in this tremendous battle, which was known as the "Battle of the Giants." It lasted three days, and ended in a complete overthrow of Napoleon, who was driven into France, where a series of military operations followed that did not end until Napoleon abdicated his crown and was exiled to the island of Elba, in 1814. No battle was ever fought on the soil of the United States where 400,000 combatants took part in it on both sides.

From these figures we can judge of what a battle we have reason to expect when the hosts of McClellan in 100,000 more, more than twice the number of those of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo, come in collision on the banks of the Potomac. It will be an event that will be for ages to come a military proverb in America. Washington never had thirty thousand men in one army under his command. Jackson never had fifteen thousand. Lee never before the present war had seen twenty thousand troops under his orders. Grant is a military genius, and he will handle such a large body of men, and bring them all into action at the proper time and place. The late battle of Bull Run extended over seven miles from one end of our line to another. At Washington, probably, the battle may be raging over a field double this size.

To know what is going on in such an amphitheater, and to be prepared to order up resources and strength in every exposed point, requires the highest degree of intellect. At the battle of Bull Run both armies never fired a shot. Beauregard had forty thousand men at Manassas Junction, only three miles distant, whom he never used, and yet he would have been defeated had it not been for the opportune appearance of a portion of General Johnston's army from the Upper Potomac. McDowell had a powerful reserve, that took no part whatever in action, and yet it was strong enough to have beaten back Johnston's division if it had been called into the proper moment. We have conditions, then, at the present moment, which are favorable to the Union, but only if they are used. We must believe he knows how to use them.—*Con. Eng.*

Fremont's Proclamation—How Received in Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ, of the 17th inst., says:

"The feeling in the city yesterday among all persons, of all classes and creeds, upon reading the President's order countermanding General Fremont's proclamation, was one of blank astonishment and dismay. No man in our recollection has been so broken by general indignation and rage. The expression of opinion among Democrats and Republicans was compared with this day's mistake. The news of the report of our army from Stone Bridge never produced so half the indignation and disapprobation here occasioned by the retreat of the Administration from the strong and righteous ground taken by the forces of Fremont. It was felt that the penalty of rebellion had been removed, and that the assassin was now merely a scheme for neutral assent to a large-scale. The opinion was universal that a public meeting must be held to give force to the expressions of the people, and to petition the Government in both legislative and executive branches, to adapt General Fremont's policy."

The Chicago Times, a Democratic paper says:

"We declare that the Chicago Tribune shamefully, willfully, and maliciously misrepresents the public feeling of this city. We aver that forty-nine out of every fifty of the people of this city approve the action of the President. If there be the who doubt this, a public meeting will settle the question."

A Question of Law.

Fremont having once proclaimed martial law in Missouri, as it is admitted he had a right to do, and being also, by his powers as military chief, and by the construction of the law of nations given by John Quincy Adams in his speech in 1812, liberated the slaves of rebels, can his act be annulled by himself, or even modified by any other authority? or other words, can men once declared free be again reduced to slavery by any order of law? The question is, profoundly interesting, as it affects the condition of all the slaves of rebel owners now within the military jurisdiction of General Fremont.

The above is from the New York Evening Post of the 17th. It is intended, we presume, to bully Lincoln out of his position modifying Fremont's proclamation. We cannot conceive how such audacity can be assumed by the Post, except on the supposition that the compulsory abolition of all the slavery by mere military power shall be carried out, even in spite of the President himself.

We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune:

The President and General Fremont.—Postmaster General Montgomery Blair has not yet returned from his mission to St. Louis. The public expectation has been led to await, through his report to the President, an order superseding Gen. Fremont, but not further repudiating this commander's doctrine of emancipation than it has already been repudiated by the President's individual action. Mr. Lincoln has removed the question from his Cabinet councils, and taken upon himself the sole responsibility of his decision, by his imperative order to "The Pathfinder" to spare himself to some station.

STATE PRISONERS.—Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, M. W. Barr, and R. T. Durrett, were arrested in this city early yesterday morning, by Marshal S. S. of the United States Court, upon indictment from that Court, now in session at Covington. The charges against them, we presume, is the affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government. The prisoners will await orders from the Government at Washington. Since writing the above we are informed that the prisoners left Jeffersonville by rail, in charge of United States officers, for some point in the interior.

Lou. Journal, Sept. 20th.

Latest from Gen. Sherman's Command.

A train arrived at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at an early hour yesterday, from Lebanon Junction, and by passengers which came up, we have the latest reliable information from General Sherman's command, which embraces a detachment of the Louisville Home Guards and Col. Rousseau's brigade.

We are informed by Sergeant John H. Kerr, of the Home Guards, that he had made a dash for an early hour in the morning and made his way on foot to Lebanon, at which point he took the train for this city. When he left the hill Col. Rousseau's command was in possession of the ground, and were supported by the great body of the Home Guard, under command of Maj. A. Y. Johnson. The Federal forces occupied the hill last night.

Passengers by the train bring as the intelligence that the leader of the party who had been the bridge over the Rolling Fork had been arrested, and was still held in custody. We could not learn his name.

The rumor that the bridge over Nolin creek had been destroyed by the Union men, was unwarranted. It is said that, by some strange coincidence, the Union men and the rebels were both waiting an opportunity to destroy the structure, but that each had been deterred by the other.

P. S.—Another train arrived from the Rolling Fork at 6 o'clock last evening, bringing a detachment of the Home Guard, which had been relieved for a few days. By this arrival we have learned from our correspondents, but they contain little news of importance.

We have already stated that the leader of the party of secessionists who burned the bridge over the Rolling Fork had been arrested at Shepherdsville. It appears that, on the night the troops left this city, the secessionist was stationed in this city, and had a conference at Jeffersonville, who was to send up a rocket at the moment Col. Rousseau's brigade commenced moving forward to this city. The signal was given at the proper time, and the secessionist once started on horse back for the bridge at Rolling Fork. It was his intention also to make his way to the residence of Judge Carpenter, in that vicinity, and there avail himself of the Judge's assistance in conveying letters to Major Patton, and other noted secessionists, who were at Elizabethton.

He fell into the hands of the Union men at Shepherdsville, however, and the letters and papers allied to were found upon his person. Let G. M. Lane was at Johnston's, Bates county, with a force of between 2,000 and 3,000, marching to the relief of Lexington. The rebel loss on Monday is reported at 4,000, and that of the Federal troops at 800, which is probably exaggerated.

Another account says:

Monday afternoon Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was "Go to hell." An attack was immediately made, first opening with artillery, and making an advance under its cover on the town.

Price was repulsed with heavy loss. Lane, with an estimated force of five thousand and Kanawha, is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, rapidly advancing to re-engage Col. Mulligan. Other Federal troops are converging from St. Joseph and other points, to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

The Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth Indiana regiments, have gone via steamer to Lexington, also the Tennessee from St. Louis per the Des Moines and White Cloud. These reinforcements number about six thousand effective troops, and will reach Lexington to-morrow morning, the 19th.

A very confidence is felt here that Col. Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive.

The Orange bridge, eleven miles east of here, on the Pacific road, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben McCulloch's forces, now believed to be advancing rapidly from the southwest.

The Confiscation Act.

As the President has declared that the proclamation of the General Commanding in this force and operation than the confiscation act, in the event of that act. As a penal act, it is, like all acts of that sort, to be construed strictly. That is, it is not to be given to it by implication—and no effect or force which does not irresistibly follow from the use of such terms. Property then used directly for war purposes, or whether or not provided for together in view of a warlike requirement, are but on their way to meet that requirement, and are not, in the act, a horse rode by a rebel, a view to such application, are among the things held forfeit. Anything that can be shown to have been applied to rebel war purposes, or to have been put in the way of such use, are in this category. It follows that neither lands nor buildings, unless they are devoted to such a use, nor any personal property not in the same way directly involved, is liable to confiscation.

Of course, any property which has been seized under the general decree of confiscation, will be returned by whatever officer has assumed the responsibility of doing so, unless the seizure was upon clear proof that the property taken came within the description of the act. We learn that some property has been taken under the decree, and are advised that it was not just, as the act demanded, but do not suppose that the instances are numerous; and have no doubt that in any case where the act does not sustain the seizure, the property will be restored.—*St. Louis Repub.*, 18th.

Great Battle at Lexington, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 19.

Two couriers have just arrived from Lexington. The following intelligence is believed by the command in chief here to be in the main part reliable:

Gen. Price commenced the attack on the entrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan, on Monday. The fight was very severe. All day long Price assailed the works, but was repulsed with severe loss. The fight was renewed on Tuesday morning, but feebly sustained. When the courier left, G. M. Lane was at Johnston's, Bates county, with a force of between 2,000 and 3,000, marching to the relief of Lexington. The rebel loss on Monday is reported at 4,000, and that of the Federal troops at 800, which is probably exaggerated.

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Conflicting Rumors from Lexington.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 19.

There is no definite intelligence from Lexington to-day.

Dispatches received here this P. M. from Booneville, say it was reported, and currently believed there, that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday.

Two gentlemen who arrived here late this evening, having left Booneville at 7 o'clock this morning, entirely discredit the report. There were four thousand Federal troops at Booneville, besides the Home Guards.

New York, Sept. 19.—This evening's Commercial says: "We think we have sufficient authority for saying that so far as a movement of the national troops is concerned, there is no probability of an engagement within thirty days. Of course, if attacked, there will be a general and severe battle. Our troops are well prepared to meet any number of engagements for the onward movement, it is a matter of time, and not of force, that will finally decide the matter. These matters have no reference to the Government being satisfied that it has all that it will require."

It is reported that eleven thousand rebels have taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., and are fortifying the place.

A skirmish took place near Columbus, between Colonel Ross pickets and some rebel scouts. None of the Federal troops were injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

An order was issued from the War Department to-day that the Military Department of Ohio will in future be confined to the State of that name, Indiana, and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, under the command of Brigadier-General Mitchell, of the United States volunteers—headquarters at Cincinnati. So much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains is to be called the Department of West Virginia, under the command of Brigadier-General Rosecrans—headquarters in the field.

We noticed several companies of the Ohio State Militia, passing our city on Tuesday last, en route for Ripley, where a State encampment is being held. We understand that they are to be, or have been, invited to attend the grand rally of the followers of Lincoln, of this county, which is to come off in this city, on next Saturday.—*Jayville Express*, 19th.

MORE LINCOLN GUSS.—A thousand stand of Enfield rifles were received at this place this morning. They are intended to arm one of the regiments of Lincoln's soldiers, that are to go into camp near this city, next week.

Mayville Express, 19th.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR OILCLOTH.—An ingenious inventor in England has discovered a substitute for the oilcloth which is so much used in the interior of houses, and is composed of an intimate mixture of cork and India rubber. Up to a recent time this mixture has been known by the name of "Kantillon," but acting on a hint thrown out in a recent number of the *Comrade*, has adopted the more expressive, although less fine, designation of cork flooring. It is made of different thickness, from one eighth or even thinner, to a quarter of an inch thick, and is beautifully soft to the feet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Persons holding stamped envelopes of the old issue can present them for exchange at the Post-office for a period of six days, commencing this morning, September 21st, 1861, and on and after Friday, September 23rd, 1861, the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. Sep. 9-1d
W. A. GAINES, P. M.

EDGAR KEESON, J. L. GIBBONS,

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feels & wily MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. Terms of the Eagle, June 1st, 1861.

A CONERY.

A. CONERY,

Sign of the Eagle.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 & w 1 f

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms as liberal. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1862, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLLEY.

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White!

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. H. LAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clark's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (late J. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps included to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents, Oct 16 w 1 w 1 f

BOOK BINDING.

C. KEEON informs his friends and customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hedges, those books which he had sold to him in November last, and will give them up to his management. He respectfully continues, if the purchasers heretofore have been disappointed, that they will now be satisfied.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORDS and all manner of, and of the very best quality.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, made at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Binders at the old stand, over William's shop.

—1256 w.d

Lots for Sale

HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots. Call on me at my residence in South Street.

THOS. A. THOMPSON

w&w if

A Specific for Hooping-Cough

It is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham that I have been remarkably effectually cured of Hooping-Cough. If there are remedies in America to break that cure, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I used.) Those who tell the families like attend at Court, but I am cured. I have no doubt they are candid in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and full of those who were cured, the families are desired to get the medicine, and save the little innocent whom they attend, and tell them more it cannot be cured, and if we will give up, it is our fault, and is sufficient for one child. This medicine can be conveyed to any part of the United States by express or freight, and is sold by Messrs. J. C. Floyd and Preston, south side, No. 48, Louisville Ky.

PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.
1638 w&t-wtf

HEZELIAN JENNINGS,
Owner of Harlan County.

KENTUCKY FARMER.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. J. HOWARD GRATZ, to take charge of the editorial department of the **KENTUCKY FARMER**, and can promise our subscribers a first class Agricultural and Family Journal.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in the State, and will be devoted to the interests of the farmer, and we will spare no pains to make it thoroughly reliable in every department of Agricultural Literature. Its circulation is rapidly increasing in every portion of the State; and it will be an admirable advertising medium, for those wishing Land, Stock, Agricultural implements, Seeds &c.

One dollar per annum is the very moderate price, and what you will mail it to.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

can rely upon with safety and certainty for the cure of all cases of Obstructions, irregularities, *This should not be used during Pregnancy.* \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent in sealed bottles.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a female nature. *Scientific treatment, a quick cure* without delay, always guaranteed.

JOHN R. BOND, D. C., Office, Corner Grand and Third streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrance No. 12, Orchard street, N. Y. Established in 1872.

1515

Notice.


ALL persons indebted to the estate of IR. C. G. PHILLIPS, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement.

JOHN L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

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POWEROY, Agent, MAY 1961

Nashville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.



and after Monday, April 22, 1961, trains will have Frankfort as follows:

Going West at 7:43 A. M., and 3:10 P. M., and 2:20 P. M. and 10:00 P. M.

Morning Train West makes connection for cars, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:30 P. M.

A Jefferson Train makes connection via Jefferson, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads at West and South.

Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M., 1:00 P. M., making close connections for the

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

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unsold accounts of the late C. G. Graham
in the hands of James Harlin, jr., and J. W.
to close. All over \$100 in the hands of Har-
lin the balance in the hands of Pruett. It will
be useful and cost to close at once.

THIRD PAGE.
Surviving Partner.

REMOVAL.

JOHN has removed his stock of Groceries to
his new house on Lewis street, opposite C.
W.'s Livery Stable, where he invites all his old
customers and as many new ones as wish to patronize
him consistently on hand a choice assortment
of Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars,
and every thing neatly kept in a well stock-
ed and well lighted, which he proposes to sell
at a low price and other house in the city.

L. TOBIN.